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on a compendium and book ii on Antiochus, so far as Cicero needed an authority. Whether Cicero used one or two or three pamphlets is really of little consequence.

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Kleine Schriften. By OTTO HIRSCHFELD. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1913. Pp. 1011. M. 30.

Fifty years after the appearance of his dissertation, Hirschfeld has gathered into a book of over one thousand pages the more important of his shorter studies. The volume contains seventy-four numbers, fifteen of which have not appeared in print before. Twelve of his published papers are not included in the book.

Much that is here has been summed up in masterly fashion in that *vade mecum* of historical students, *Die kaiserl. Verwaltungsbeamten*, but even so we welcome in a single volume the fuller treatment of such important papers as "Der Grundbesitz der römischen Kaiser" (No. 38), "Die Sicherheitspolizei" (No. 39), and "Die Rangtitel der römischen Kaiserzeit" (No. 42). And Hirschfeld's essays have always been so orderly, so thorough, and so packed with matter that they will continue to have a real value even when partly superseded by the discovery of new material or new arguments.

The older essays are so well known that they hardly call for new comment now. Those published now for the first time are not of great importance, having apparently been left unprinted hitherto because of their slightness. However, they all contain suggestions of value, and a few may be mentioned. No. 14, "Zur Geschichte der römischen Tribus" (1908), proposes the theory that the Roman tribes were first created in 495 B.C. in connection with the secession of the plebs and the division of the *ager publicus*. Support for this theory he seeks in a literal interpretation of *factae* in Livy ii. 21. 7, "Romae tribus una et xx factae." This may be correct, but we must note that Livy himself did not take the word in this sense, since he assumes the existence of tribes before 495. A precise authority is obviously not worth much if it must be interpreted contrary to the spirit of the author. In No. 16, "Die Beseitigung der Comitia centuriata für die Beamtenwahlen" (1912) he concludes, from Cic. *Ad. Att.* iv. 16. 8 and Suet. *Jul.* 41, that the election of magistrates was taken from the centuriate assembly before, but not long before, 54 B.C. No. 17, "Zur Geschichte des Decemvirats" (1909), points out that since the decemviral board contained plebeians as well as patricians, and in its executive functions it displaced the patrician consuls, its overthrow was probably not due to plebeian opposition but to the patricians, who desired to regain exclusive control of the executive office. In No. 28, "Augustus ein Inschriftenfalscher?" (1908), Hirschfeld opposes the theory of Dessau that Augustus had changed an early inscription of Cossus

(see Livy iv. 20) in order to honor a friend. Our author saves the emperor's reputation for veracity by suggesting that he may inadvertently have taken the archaic form *Coso* = *Cosso* as an old abbreviation for *Consul*. No 68 (1913) is an interesting essay on political conditions during the empire.

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Euripides Medea mit Scholien. Von ERNST DIEHL. Bonn: Marcus u. Weber, 1911. Pp. 116. M. 2.60.

Supplementum Euripideum. Von H. VON ARNIM. Bonn: Marcus u. Weber, 1913. Pp. 80. M. 2.

Supplementum Sophocleum. Edidit ERNESTUS DIEHL. Bonn: Marcus u. Weber, 1913. Pp. 33. M. 0.90.

These three volumes are Nos. 89, 112, and 113 in the series known as "Kleine Texte für Vorlesungen und Übungen." The publishers are to be congratulated for their enterprise in issuing so useful and inexpensive a collection. Every number has some distinctive feature and comprises material which could be assembled in the usual form only at much greater cost. Diehl's edition of the *Medea*, containing as it does a judicious selection of scholia and critical notes, is particularly valuable for use in a pro-seminar. I think, however, that an error of judgment was made in not mentioning the following conjectural readings: Earle's γὰρ γῆς at vs. 106, Musgrave's οἷον at vs. 240, and Barnes's γὰρ νυν at vs. 1296. The two *Supplementa* naturally are most serviceable to those who do not have access to the latest papyri publications, but provide a convenient résumé also for others. The one for Sophocles is mainly devoted to the *Ichneutae*, the text of which has been bettered at several points in the last two years and still demands many additional improvements. It is too bad that the fragments of the satyr-play in Oxyrhynchus Papyri VIII, which many scholars attribute to Sophocles, could not have been included in this volume. The *Supplementum Euripideum* begins with Satyrus' *Vita* and contains fragments from ten plays. As I have already stated on several occasions, it is desirable that all the fragments of Euripides, old as well as new, should be assembled into a fascicle by some competent editor.

R. C. F.

Morphologie historique du latin. (Nouvelle collection à l'usage des classes XXXII.) By A. ERNOUT. Paris: Klincksieck, 1914. Pp. xiii+367. Fr. 3.50.

The present handy little volume forms a continuation of Niedermann's *Phonétique historique du latin*, which appeared in 1906 in the same series. The necessity of referring to another volume for a statement of the phonetic